

## PRODUCTIONS OF BRAZIL

Nothing can exceed the richness of the

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It is the heart of a tree, and is never more than a few inches in diameter. The only person who deals in it is a Friar, who obtains it from some Indian tribe, in the course of his mission: a few sticks at a time is sent to Para where it is in great demand for canes, and other light articles. The mango and the ochee are beautiful trees, greatly resembling each other. Their leaves are long and narrow, of a dark, glossy green. The mango is considered a very fine fruit, the size of a large lemon and of a light color. Beneath the leaves is a rather low pulp which surrounds a large stone. There is a tree bearing another delicious

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or six inches in diameter, giving the tree a singular appearance. The small gourds are cut in half, the pulp taken out, then the shell diminished by scraping. This is then dried and painted inside and out by the Indians, and are very pretty, and are extensively used for drinking cups. Orange trees are to be seen everywhere, and at every season are covered with fruit of great size and delicious sweetness. The climate is moderate they are more of a necessity than luxury. Limes too, are abundant, they resemble the orange tree but are smaller. Coconos palms are abundant, and attract your attention on account of their long

featherlike leaves, and the large cluster of their delicious fruit clustering around their tops. The nuts are eaten when young, and their taste is decidedly improved. The India rubber is one of the most valuable trees—it is one of Para's greatest exports. But I would like to venture to describe the great variety and value of the medicinal plants. I must not forget to mention the precious medicinal guarana plant, which the people of the interior consider of such value that in Gayaz and Metto Grosso they purchase with its weight in gold, for use against the putrid fevers which rage at certain seasons of the year. The Mabne's in-

Birds of every variety of plumage and song adorn the forests, and I am sure enhance nature's loveliness. Animals common to tropical climates are abundant. Marajo is a large island situated at the mouth of the Amazon river and is noted for the amount of cattle raised there. Bees, in great quantities, go from this island to the city of Para in small vessels fitted for the purpose. The price of beef is regulated by law, and is quite reasonable.

PARA

Is a beautiful city situated on a low elbow

of land at the junction of the river Gramma with the Para river. It is about eighty miles from the mouth of the Amazon, and has thirty thousand inhabitants. Sugar, cotton, rice and rice are exported from here in small quantities. The most important exports are India rubber and cocoa. There is a large commerce here, on account of the trade of the great Amazon valley. This will be greatly increased when the Mamore Railroad is completed, bringing the rich productions from Bolivia.

PERNAMBUCO.

Is a lovely city by the sea, styled by many as the Venice of Brazil, on account of the

It is a beautiful, flourishing city, and has among its principal trades, the diamond trade. Diamonds are found in all parts of the country, and are exported in large quantities to Europe and America.

their most towns—are found a great distance from Bahia, in the rich province of Matto Grosso. There they were first discovered in quantities in the little river of Auro. They are principally found near the city of Diamantino. Cuiaba is the chief town of Matto Grosso. Gold and diamonds are united in this country, and are found in the many water courses which furrow the entire region. Some of the rivers appear exhausted, as the rivers do in the State of Minas. Paraguay, the Santa Anna's undiminished richness. They declare that stones taken from this river are more beautiful than those taken

from other diamond mines, and, it is said, a good judge of these jewels distinguishes the difference. Bahia exports rum and tobacco which are two of the principal products of the province. At one time there was here a considerable slave traffic, but that is past. Diamonds, since the financial crisis in the United States, may be purchased here for much cheaper than in Brazil. Of course the country is very, owing to the depression of our times.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

This beautiful city is the capital of the empire of Brazil. It is about eight hundred miles from Bahia—there is no large

town between these two cities on the coast, His Imperial Majesty, Dom Pedro, makes this city his home, and has done much to improve and beautify it. It is the largest city of Brazil, with fine natural advantages. It contains several fine churches, and the inhabitants are well laid out, with elegant public and private residences. The palace is a grand building, and the public squares are lovely. This city has a large home as well as a foreign trade. Coffee is its chief export. His Majesty has done much to improve it. He is well qualified, being a scholar and an accomplished gentleman, and studying to enhance the best interests of

his country, and willing to make any personal sacrifice for the welfare of his subjects. During the whole and past administration of his Majesty, the progress in the way of civilization. There has been much to contend with—principally the crippled state of her finances, the extent of territory, and the want of intelligence amongst so many of her people. His Majesty is not discouraged in his arduous duties but pushes bravely onward, and through the improvement of his empire is reaping the reward of his labors.

I have endeavored to find space to give an account of some of the chief productions of the soil. But it would take volumes to

enumerates all of this vast storehouse of nature. Coffee, drugs, hides and India rubber are the chief exports of Brazil. The people are friendly to their natives, kind, and quick to seize and make the best of opportunities, qualities calculated to aid them and advance the best interests of their country. It only requires patience and time to make Brazil a first class na-